Hon. H. Clay.

# Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once each week, By PHILO WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1827.

[VOL. VIII.....NO. 386.

TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance*.....but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of their acquaintance guarantees the payment.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post paid, or they may not be attended to.

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

### CARLTON—No. III.

The man who owns and cultivates a farm in the neighborhood of a populous town enjoys more favourable opportunities for supporting a family and enlarging his property, than one who lives at a distance from a numerous and busy population or stands back in the interior of a country. It is because the productions of his farm and his garden, have a fair and prompt market, with no delay of payment This operates as a stimulus to his exertions. He is encouraged to fertilize his grounds to practice the best modes of cultivation, to be economical of his time, and not to be weary of his toil. His trees are well trimmed, his orchards flourish, his meadows are luxuriant, and he is no less particular in the quality of his grains, roots and vegetables. He is so habitually in good spirits from knowing no necessity but by unembarrassed command of his affairs, and by a regular growth of his projects for himself and his children, that his labours, instead of being oppressive, are prosecuted with renewed interest, while he looks forward to their speedy and certain reward. It is no wonder that such portions of our country as are in the vicinity of a dense and active population, should be remarkable for the prosperity of their inhabitants. The discontented farmer shows his sense of this and of his own disadvantages, while in cutting down the timber that incumbers his land, and which is to be burned in heaps and is in his way, he remarks that were these masses of wood in certain situations, instead of causing him so much useless labour they would speedily augment his fortune What is here said of the farmer or planter, is no less applicable to all sorts of business. Mines of iron, coal, or lead, could they all be situated and worked near to seaport towns or populous cities, or even very populous parts of the country, are more valuable than if remote from the prompt opportunities of sale. The advantages of all the kinds of manufactories are estimable by the same considerations. Let us then suppose a farm, a workshop or a mine, with all its means of being wrought, situated two hundred miles from the sea, taken up, and put down again a few miles from a commercial city. The land which before such a change sold for three dollars, would now sell for fifteen, perhaps thirty or fifty dollars per acre. The reason obviously is, that in its new situation, it has all the opportunities of a ready, convenient, and ready money market. It would be a matter of small consideration, that the land at present was in a very inferior state of cultivation. There would be no danger that it would not soon become rich in these new circumstances. Land every year grow more fertile from the increased alacrity, ingenuity and good management of the owner. If it were not subject by some peculiar property to invincible sterility, he would reap but little of its former unproductive condition. All this is evidently true of the mine or the workshop. Such a case can only be imagined, and is for the sake of illustration alone that it has been supposed. But to prepare the way definitively for the use of this example, let me repeat: What is it that makes the difference between the value of a farm and all its productions, in the present situation and in the other? It is in the distance from market. All that we have supposed is the annihilation of distance.

If the necessity of so long a transportation did not exist, the farm that is a hundred miles from the sea port would be at once as valuable in this respect, as if it were within one mile of it. With us in North Carolina, how would be more highly prized than it is now, because it would unite the two opportunities of market, and the two profits on every thing sold, with the lower distance of living in a healthy country. Is there no way of annihilating distance? not in reality, but in all that the farmer would ask. I mean its effects upon his opportunities? Are there no means of reducing these great distances to almost nothing with respect to the disadvantage to which they subject him? The answer plainly is, that it can be done by a Canal or a Railroad. It may at first seem strange and extravagant to speak of annihilating distance between two places. It is important however that we should become familiar with those modes, which facilities in travelling and conveyance propose for doing this. You are in New Haven, and you have business which calls you to the city of New-York which is 85 miles distant. You go to the steam boat in the evening at 6 o'clock, and step into it. When bed-time comes, you lie down and sleep on as good a bed as you want, and and the next morning you awake at four o'clock with the intelligence that all you have to do is to step out of the boat into the city, attend to your business and then return home again by the same means. What great difference it may be asked, is there so far as yourself alone are concerned between taking up your house in New-Haven, and setting it down at the city of New-York and then returning it again to its proper place? Is there any thing virtually incorrect in saying that the distance between your own house and New-York has been removed as to the practical purposes of business? A person may now travel by steam boat and stage from Norfolk to Philadelphia in thirty-six hours, though the distance between these places is 210 miles. By such methods of travelling as were once practised, at the rate of forty or thirty-five miles a day, he must have required five or six days to accomplish it. When we say that by the improved methods of travelling the distance of one hundred and seventy miles at the one rate, or one hundred and seventy five at the other, has been annihilated, there is no longer that objectionable appearance of mystery or magic which might at first have occurred to our apprehension.

Let it not be thought that the expense of such travelling has been studiously kept out of view. The exposition which has been made is for the purpose of distinctly showing what is meant, when by certain modes of conveyance, distance is said to be annihilated. The passage from New Haven to New York must cost three dollars for the distance of eighty five miles; and that beetween Norfolk and Philadelphia must cost twelve, every thing in the latter instance being found to the traveller, through the distance of two hundred and ten miles. But where men go such distances on business, it is really so great a privilege to effect their objects on these terms, and in most cases they gain so much by it in the end that the expense is more than compensated by the advantages. When they travel for pleasure, we shall scarcely deny that their remuneration is greatly enhanced, or at least that it is a matter which ought to have no influence on the subject.

A merchant in Norfolk, for we do well to illustrate by fact, reads in the newspaper that three days afterwards there is to be sold at auction in Philadelphia, a large quantity of goods or property in which he feels himself interested. In the last thirty six hours before the time of sale he passes to the city, defrays all the expenses of his passage with twelve dollars, makes his purchases, and possibly profits by them to the amount of some hundreds or even thousands. The cost of travelling it is presumed would no longer be named, and the distance between Philadelphia and his own residence, he will consent to say has been reduced to little or nothing, by the facilities of the passage.

Travelling recently on the New York Canal, from Albany to Lake Erie, a distance of three hundred and sixty-three miles, I fell into conversation with a man by the name of Hooper, passing westward in the same packet boat.* He was one of your plain, substantial, sensible men, a good farmer, wholly of a practical character, on the soundness of whose opinions, and the correctness of whose statements, it was easy to see that reliance was to be placed. Said he, I live some distance up the country along this Canal, and have been down to Schenectady to market. I took down five hundred and twenty six barrels of flour in a boat which cost about two hundred and fifty dollars. It was done by two men and two horses, and the whole trip will be completed in eight days. Had I done this by our old method with waggons and horses along our turnpike roads, the same thing would have required fifty men, fifty waggons, and a hundred horses for sixteen days.†

It might be left for any one to estimate the comparative cost of transportation upon a barrel of flour, by the two methods. But let us stop to consider intelligently the particulars of this example, for as a fact it is of no small importance in determining the merits of Canals or Railways, and common roads. Let us admit for the sake of comparison that one boat is as expensive in the building and maintenance as three waggons, and this will be a liberal allowance to the disadvantage of the boats, and in favor of land carriage. It will then be true, from the preceding statement, that one horse by means of the Canal performs the work of fifty horses upon a road, one man the work of twenty five, and one waggon very nearly as much as seventeen waggons. Nor is this the full account of the matter, for the man, horse, and waggon do that in one day, which the twenty-five men, fifty horses and seventeen waggons do in two days. Now if we suppose the day's work of the man to be one dollar, that of the horse half a dollar, and the waggon to be worth fifty cents a day, and the value of the work done by the twenty-five men, fifty horses, and seventeen waggons in one day will be fifty-eight dollars and a half, or one hundred and seventeen dollars in two days. It plainly follows then, that when the cost of conveyance by land carriage amounts to one hundred and seventeen dollars, it is no more than three dollars by a Canal; or if the expense by wiggons and horses upon a Turnpike Road, be eighty-seven dollars and a half, it is one dollar by the Canal or Railway. The liberty here taken in speaking of the Canal and the Railway as alike in their efficiency for transportation, I would remind the reader, is founded upon the present reigning opinion of Engineers, and upon such evidence as has been given in the preceding number.

Were a Railway constructed from the mountains to Beaufort on the sea coast, produce could be transported from one end of it to the other, through a distance of two hundred and forty miles in two days. This must be evident as soon as we reflect that regular Line Carriages, with proper change of horses travelling night and day, to go at no greater rate than five miles an hour to accomplish it. It is unquestionable in our power to complete such a Railroad without the least inconvenience to the people in five years. Shall we then delay a moment seriously to commence a plan which, if accomplished, must be of inestimable value to the state. It is for the people to say whether they will employ as soon as possible such an Engineer, as shall in a few months give us an enlightened correct and conclusive estimate of the manner, the means and the expense.

CARLTON.

* It is hoped the reader will excuse the egotism sometimes resorted to. It is thought important to build our opinions and views upon the foundation of facts: and the writer wishes to be held personally responsible for the truth of the circumstances here presented. The case cannot be mistated, for it was noted down on paper at the time, with repetition.

† The waggons here spoken of, were two horse waggons, such as are commonly used in that and other parts of the northern country; but one of them carries at least ten barrels of flour. This they can do on their improved roads.

### PARLIAMENTARY CHARACTERS.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Times, in writing from London, under date of July last, gives the following brief sketch of the characters of some of the prominent men of England:

The new Lord Chancellor is a person of a very striking figure and countenance. He seems exceedingly at his ease on the woolsack. I heard him on one occasion retort on Lord Ellenborough with as much asperity of tone and manner as I have ever witnessed on a trifling occasion.

The Duke of Wellington is a fidgetty and talkative person while their Lordships are in deliberation. He is perpetually shifting his position, and whispering to the person who happens to sit next him.

Lord Goderick is a person whose speech is better to the sight, or on paper, than to the ear. The reverse, probably, may be said of Lord Dudley and Ward; there is great precision, smoothness and force, in what he delivers. Lord Lansedowne, however, appears to be the best speaker in the upper house. He is one of the best sentence makers I ever heard; and what he does in this way is done with amazing facility. A writer, who is particular about his periods, and fastidious in the collocation of words, especially when the ideas to be expressed have a good deal of complexity, knows well the utility of a pause, and an opportunity for emendation. Lord Lansdowne, however, is a sentence maker by intuition. The greatest niceties of phrase, and felicities of arrangement, are exhibited by him off hand, and without the least show of hesitation or effort. When I say "in the Upper House," I mean, of course, in the active discharge of its duties. I refer only to the members whose voices are familiar to the ears of those who hear its debates. I can scarcely yet regard Lord Plunkett as of the band of the "Lords Temporal." He is as yet a nonentity in their sphere, but when he thinks proper to exercise his energies, his station, as a master of elocution, will, of course, be what it was in the region from which he has ascended—that is, it will place him above all competition and rivalry.

Peel looks yet very young; but increased fulness of person and gravity of countenace, mark in some measure the progress of time. I should suppose he is now about 40, for he made his maiden speech in favor of the Walcheren expedition in 1809, and he must have been 21 at that time. His appearance now is that of a smooth, self-satisfied man of 40, who has husbanded his health, and with whom the world in general has thriven. He is said to be fond of the relaxation and quiet of domestic life, and that he does not make an empty boast when he says that he has rather fled from than been the pursuer of office.

### THE PREMIER OF ENGLAND.

Lord Goderick, late Sir Frederick Robinson, and the present Premier of England, is said not to exceed 44 years of age. He is a younger brother of Lord Grantham, Baron of Grantham, in the county of Lincoln. The founder of his family, was Wm. Robinson, an eminent Hamburg merchant, who was Lord Mayor of the city of York in the years 1581 and 1594. His son, Metcalf Robinson, was created a Baronet in 1660. It was the grand-father of Lord Goderick, who was first created a Peer, 1761. He was first employed in a diplomatic capacity under Horace Walpole at the court of France in 1723. He rose to higher stations, and was in office until 1770 when he died, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas Lord Grantham. This nobleman was also a diplomatist, having been Secretary of the Embassy to the Congress of Augsburgh, in 1761, and Ambassador to the Court of Madrid in 1771. In 1779 he was nominated First Lord of Trade and Plantations; in 1782, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and in 1783, he concluded the preliminaries of the ever memorable Treaty of Peace with France. His lordship married 1780, Mary Jemima, daughter of Philip, the second Earl of Hardwicke, and sister and heiress presumptive of Amabel, countess de Grey, by whom he left two sons—Thomas Philip, the present Lord Grantham, and Frederick John Robinson, Late Chancellor, who was raised to the Peerage by the style and title of Viscount Goderick, and succeeded Earl Bathurst as Principal [illegible] Department; since which, upon the demise of Mr. Canning, he was appointed First Lord of the Treasury, and Prime Minister of England, having taken precedence in the Peerage of his elder brother the present Lord Grantham.

*Influence of Imagination.*—Dr. Parsons, a distinguished dentist of Boston, in a recent essay on the subject of extracting teeth, alludes to the effect of the imagination in stopping the tooth ache. He says, that a lady in Boston, who is subject to this distressing complaint, has for several months been in the habit of borrowing his instruments when she felt a return of the pain, and the *sight* of them never fails to effect an immediate cure.

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A friend suggests the following remedy for Bots in Horses:—Bleed the horse in the mouth, holding up the head at the time, that he may swallow the blood; and in fifteen minutes after the bleeding, administer a strong potion of Sage Tea. He says this simple treatment has been attended with entire success, in several instances within his knowledge.

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It is stated that in a late trial at Albany objection was made to the competency of witness on the ground that he did not believe in punishment after death. It appears that the witness believed that men would be punished in *this world* for their sins, but not in the *next*. The Court held that he was a competent witness, and he was admitted!

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*An affair of Honor.*—Two black fellows, recently at Reading, Penn. having a dispute at cards, agreed to decide it by *butting*, (or fighting head to head.) One of them was killed, and the other lodged in jail.

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*Light Punishment.*—A *desperate* gang of counterfeiters have been detected and arrested in Kingston, Tenn. They were immediately tried, and sentenced to twenty lashes on the bare back, twelve months imprisonment, and 49 dollars fine.

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*Speedy Justice.*—The Stonington, Con. Telegraph mentions that a Clock Islander, got drunk in that borough on Wednesday last, knocked down a citizen, was himself taken up, fined $7 and costs, and condemned to thirty days imprisonment; and all this in two hours. There is nothing like rum to facilitate that kind of business; a man will insure to himself a jail or halter, with a bottle of rum, sooner than with any other legal means we know of.

## Steam Boat NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS boat is in complete order, and will commence running to Georgetown and Charleston, on the first of October, and will carry produce at customary rates. The subscribers will spare no exertion to expedite the transportation of produce and goods to and from either of the above places. This boat has made a trip from Charleston, with a full freight in less than five days.

We have a pole boat now on the stocks which will be launched about the first of November, calculated to carry five hundred bales of cotton, and of so light a draft of water, as to be enabled to go at all seasons. This boat in conjunction with the steam boat will ensure the certainty of up and down freights, without delay.

The subscribers will receive cotton to freight on moderate terms, and make no charge for storage, if shipped by their boats.

They will also receive and forward goods, on reasonable terms, having commodious stores and ware-houses, for the security of goods.

Mr. Henry W. Conner, the agent in Charleston, will attend to the receiving and forwarding all goods to this or any intermediate places on the Pee Dee river, and will receive and attend to all orders respecting cotton that may be sent to his care. The subscribers pledge themselves, to use all diligence and attention in their power for the interests of those who may make consignments to them.

J. & J. H. TOWNES.

*Cheraw, S. C. Sept. 24, 1827.* 8t91

NOTICE.....The subscribers having recently formed a connexion for the transacting of a *WHOLESALE*

*Grocery and Commission Business,*

would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Having made the necessary arrangements for the better conducting of a *Commission Business*; being provided with good *Ware Houses*, for the storage of *COTTON*; a safe, substantial, and well built *Boat* for the transportation of all produce that may be entrusted to their care; with a pledge that no want of attention on their part in the facilitating of all Commission Business they may be favored with, they flatter themselves with the hope of giving very general satisfaction. Their Ware-Houses are now ready for the reception of country produce generally. Cotton will be received on storage, sold here, or shipped coastwise, if required.

They have now on hand a very general assortment of GROCERIES, with a heavy stock of every article in their line, which is well selected; and which they flatter themselves they will be enabled to offer on as good terms as any House this side of Baltimore.

*Fayetteville, August* TOWNES & HUTTON

## Valuable Property.

BEING determined upon removing to the Western Country, the subscriber offers for sale the whole of his valuable possessions, lying on the south side of the Yadkin river, and on both sides of Grant's Creek, adjoining lands of James I. Long, Adam Miller, and others, between 3 and 6 miles of Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C. There is, in all, 1000 acres of *Land*, a good portion of which is first rate land in the county. On the premises there are a good country *dwelling-house, corn-crib, stables*, and all necessary *out-houses*. A sufficient quantity of land is under cultivation, profitably to employ 14 or 15 hands: with a sufficient quantity of excellent meadow ground cleared, to answer all purposes, and a considerable quantity uncleared. The land is susceptible of being, and will be, as may suit purchasers, divided into two or more plantations.

Also, will be disposed of, the subscriber's interest (the half) in the valuable MILLS, well known as *Long's Mills*, on Grant's Creek, between 3 and 4 miles from Salisbury: The subscriber being determined to sell, all the above property, or any part of it, will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser. Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to examine the premises;—which, in my absence, will be shown by my brother, James I. Long, living near Long's Ferry;—or by my Overseer, on the premises.

RICHD. W. LONG.

*Rowan county, July 3d,* 1827. 70tf

## Latest from Philadelphia.

ONE of the subscribers (Thomas V. Canon) has just returned from Philadelphia, with all the fashions of the day; and wishes to inform the public, that while at the north, he spent principal part of his time with the most celebrated Tailors of the city, (especially Messrs. Robb & Winebrenner, and Messrs. Charles C. Watson & Sons; where he worked a portion of his time, for the purpose of gaining more information respecting the manner in which garments are cut and made up: the above-named two shops are the most celebrated in the United States. He also visited many other very celebrated shops, in Philadelphia, Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Petersburg, Virg: he also came through Baltimore and Washington City, and examined the fashions in all those places.

The subscribers (Thos. V. Canon and Benjamin Fraley) can now assure the public, that they are prepared to accommodate any gentleman, in a very short time, in as fashionable and neat a style, as can be had in any of the above-mentioned places; and as to durability, they know their work will excel any. And they will do their work as reasonable as any in this section of country.

THOMAS V. CANON,
BENJAMIN FRALEY.

*Concord, Sept.* 1, 1827. 97

## To Jailers.

PETER, a stout made, yellow complected fellow, 35 or 40 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of rather an assuming and impudent manner; left my plantation in Kershaw District, South-Carolina, on the 7th July last. Information of him directed, Liberty Hill, Kershaw District, South-Carolina; would be thankfully received. 77

JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM, Jun.

### *Gen. SAUNDERS and Gov. KENT.*

Having copied into our columns, from the Raleigh Star, the communication of Gen. Saunders, in relation to the controversy between himself and Gov. Kent, justice would seem to demand of us to give the same publicity to the following reply of the latter. Having given each other *the lie*, it remains for the public to decide between the gentlemen;—and from the suspicious *manner* in which Gov. Kent first told his tale, (in an electioneering letter) we think no unbiassed person can hesitate in deciding which of them to believe.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

*Messrs Gales & Seaton:* I have just seen the false and scurrilous publication of R. M. Saunders; and until I read it, I did not suppose there lived an individual so devoid of truth and decency, as he has proved himself to be. Deference for public opinion induces me to ask the favor of you to publish the following reply:

In the month of May last, I wrote a letter to a private gentleman, an old Congressional friend in Frankfort, in reply to one received from him, not designed for publication, as every candid man would perceive, as well from its style as its subject, and he has since apologised for a portion of it finding its way into the public journals.

In this letter, in consequence of Gen. Saunders' over zealous part in the House of Representatives the preceding Winter, (the lot of all new converts) I adverted to a conversation he held with me the morning of the Presidential election—every word of which I aver to be fact; and I throw back upon Gen. Saunders the vulgar epithet he has had the audacity to apply to few minutes before the election, Gen. Saunders approached the fire-place at the south end of the room, tapped me on the arm, drew me aside, and used the strong language I have ascribed to him; and, further, I saw no individual, after the election, better pleased than General S. appeared to be, in consequence of being relieved, as I supposed, from the dilemma in which he had considered himself placed.

Gen. S. approaching me in that manner, did surprise me; and caused me to recollect the conversation (which I repeated to a friend a day or two afterwards) because, until that moment, I did not suppose he could have been forced to vote for General Jackson. Our acquaintance was as limited as he states, but not more so than I desired, having never made the slightest advance towards an intimacy with him, because I considered him a vain, silly, unhappy tempered man, always the tool of some aspirant expecting no doubt, in the event of their success, the

General S. only wanted to know whether "Mr. Adams could be elected on the first ballot, to save "him the necessity of electing Gen. Jackson!" His attachment to Gen. J. must have been as strong as his inclination to oblige his constituents, when both united could not render him willing to encounter the trouble of a second ballot.

How much Gen. S. regards his veracity you may judge, when he calls the redeeming a pledge made by Col. Mitchell to his constituents, "a suicidial morality of my teaching." Unfortunately for him, I had but little, if any, conversation with Col. M. about the Presidential election, whilst it was pending—so little that I did not know, until I had counted the ballots in the House of Representatives, how the Colonel had intended to vote.

Gen. S's sensibility, on the present occasion, is somewhat surprising, as he was charged with the same remarks I have attributed to him, by Mr. F. Johnson in the House of Representatives, as will be seen by the following extract from his speech delivered in February last: "The Secretary of State did vote for Mr. Adams, and I might ask many who are now arrayed against the Administration if they would not have done so? I might ask the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Saunders) if he does not know some, who made earnest and solemn appeals to members who were uncommitted, saying, save the nation, save the nation, by the election of Mr. Adams, and who are now to be found, arrayed among the foremost of the Opposition?"

The language Mr. Johnson attributed to Gen. S. is stronger than what I have used, and is said to have been addressed to the uncommitted portion of the House; and Gen S. is again mistaken in supposing that he (Mr. Johnson,) derived his information from me: for, unhappily for him, not one word either orally or in writing, ever passed from me to Mr. Johnson on the subject.

JOS. KENT.

*Rose Mount, Oct. 6, 1827.*

### *CAPT. MORGAN.*

The large joint committee who have been engaged in the western part of New York for many months, investigating the facts and circumstances relative to the kidnapping and presumed murder of Capt. Wm. Morgan by the Free Masons, in consequence of his having published a book, entitled "Masonry Revealed," have made an official report on the subject, which occupies a pamphlet of 70 pages. The New-York Commercial Advertiser, (edited by a Mason) after reading the report of the committee, remarks: "We entertain not the shadow of a doubt, that Morgan was inhumanly murdered on the Niagara frontier. We obtained information in June, which satisfied us of this horrible fact. But we have no idea that the great number of the fraternity who participated in his abduction, had any direct knowledge or agency in the bloody tragedy with which the outrage was concluded. The men who fled from Rochester to South America, did not knowingly or intentionally aid in the death of the victim, and those who did have long since fled to Europe."

### *DISEASES OF THE EAR.*

The Eleventh Anniversary Meeting of the Governors of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the ear, was held lately at the Institution, when it appeared that, since the establishment of the Charity, in 1816, upwards of 6,540 patients have been received, 1,620 cured, and 1,930 relieved. Out of this number, 200 persons afflicted with nervous deafness, who were out of employment, have been cured or relieved, and thereby rendered capable of following their various avocations.

At this Meeting the Surgeon of the Institution, Mr. Curtis, remarked how little attention had been paid to this important organ, in consequence of its mechanism being so extremely complicated and little known; but observed, that it was only by a knowledge of its anatomy, joined to the daily experience in practice, that its physiology and diseases could be thoroughly understood. Hence these considerations should be a powerful incentive to study: [illegible] that medical men rested satisfied with what was formerly known of complex mechanism of the heart, the great discovery of the circulation of the blood would never have taken place, for it is only by persevering investigation that we can arrive at our object; and he assured the Governors, from the encouragement he had received, nothing should be wanting on his part to extend the knowledge of acoustic surgery.

### *VIRTUES OF TOBACCO.*

Tobacco is constituted and composed of the richest, strongest, and most delicious, and also the most delightful ingredients. The alcohol or spirit, the oil and opium, the sugar or saccharine matter, the mucilaginous wax and gums, the acids and nitre, with several of the other volatile salts, &c. all so harmoniously combined, constitute this the richest and most delicious compound ever engendered and generated in any one plant. No wonder then that all classes of every country and [illegible] to the civilized part of mankind, should take delight in its use. It forms the traveller's companion, and the philosopher's aid. It is the old bachelor's antidote; the epicure's last resort, and sailor's and soldier's third daily rations. It keeps open the sentinel's eyes—and besides medical and many other good effects, it cheers the watchman in the silence of the night. Wonderful weed of American origin!

*Kentucky.*—The Frankfort Argus classes the members of the Kentucky Legislature on the Presidential question as follows: In the Senate—20 for the administration, and 18 for Jackson. In the House of Repsesentatives—equally divided, there being 50 for each. "Several of those placed by us on the side of the administration (says the Argus) stand pledged to vote against any measure having a bearing on the Presidential election, and some of them for an amendment of the Constitution taking the election of President out of the hands of Congress. We have no doubt that measure will pass the House untrammelled, but its fate may be doubtful in the Senate. On the whole, there has been a gain for Jackson in the Legislature, and if the national question had every where decided the State elections, the majority for Jackson would have been decisive."

*Miami University.*—This institution is located at Oxford, Butler county, Ohio, and is in a very flourishing condition. The number of students is large, and the College bids fair to be one of much usefulness. The second annual *commencement* is to take place this day, when several students will graduate. With the exception of Augusta College, (Kentucky) this institution has risen into notice faster than is common to literary institutions—both are destined to attain still a more exalted station among the temples of science.

There has lately been an exhibition, in Philadelphia, of Domestic Manufactures. A letter from a friend, now in Philadelphia, and who had visited the Masonic Hall, where the articles are collected and exhibited, speaks with great admiration of the variety and beauty of the works of labour that are presented. Carpeting and Cabinet furniture are particularly mentioned. There were also musical and philosophical instruments and apparatus for machines. The collection and exhibition were under the direction of a Committee of the Franklin Institute.

*Bishop Gass*

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Legislature of N. York is holding an extra Session, at this time. It has now been assembled twelve or fourteen days. The principal object is a revision of some general statutes. These relate to the militia, towns, elections, public roads, schools, &c.

The Legislature of New York having, at its present session, repealed the law "imposing a penalty for travelling on the Sabbath, except in cases of necessity," the clergymen of Albany have discontinued their attendance to open the daily sessions, in the usual form of worship.

A petition is preparing by several of the surgeons of London, praying his Majesty's Government to allow them to import dead human bodies from France, *duty free*, and without *molestation* from the excise or custom house officers.

*Change of Names.*—The following singular application is made to the Legislature of Tennessee, now in session:—"Mr. M'Gahee introduced a bill to alter the name of Susannah Cremer to William Cremer, which was read the first time and passed. [The petioner had been considerd a woman, had worn female clothes upwards of 20 years, and had gone by a female name. In 1825, petitioner changed his *habits*, went to Virginia, married a wife, and is now living in Green County.]

At a late meeting of the Boylston prize committee of Harvard University, a gold medal of the value of fifty dollars, or that amount in cash, was awarded to the writer of the best dissertation on inflammation of the Periosteum, both acute and chronic. On opening the accompanying packet, the successful writer was found to be Usher Parsons, M. D. of Providence, R. Island.

Joseph Lancaser is about to open a school upon his system, in Trenton, N. J.

In felling a huge Hemlock Tree in Hope, N. Y. it was discovered that it had been wounded by some sharp instrument when it was only six inches in diameter. On counting the marks of annual growth it was estimated to be 218 years since the wound was inflicted.

A person in Westerly, Conn. gives notice that he has raised a Cucumber, which weighs six ounces is 12 1-2 inches in circumference, and 14 1-2 inches in length.

A letter from Savannah, dated Sept. 19, states, "the city was never more healthy at this season of the year; indeed this month is more healthy if possible than the last, and more so than the corresponding month last season."

There is in the Poor House, at Stonington, Conn. a pauper named Joseph Cook, aged 101 years. He was at Braddock's defeat, and served in the Revolutionary Army during the war, but is unable to procure certificates necessary for a pension.

A Hartford, Conn. paper contains an account of a sun flower, that attained the astonishing height of fourteen and a half feet.

About thirty soldiers belonging to a militia company in Boston, while on parade on Tuesday, were made sick by eating of some poisoned cheese sold on the ground. Persons guilty of putting unwholesome ingredients into articles of food, ought to be made to feel the severity of the law.

Governor Cass is now on a visit to the country in the vicinity of the river St. Joseph. The object of his visit is to effect a consolidation of the several Indian reservations through which the Chicago road passes, and to locate them at a distance from the road.

It is stated the United States Review and Literary Gazette has been discontinued, and the subscription list transferred to the American Quarterly Review.

Innoculation for the measles, which has been already practised with success by Home and Hursts, was repeated by Professor Speranza, during an epidemic at Mantua, in 1822. In each of seven cases, the measles appeared in a mild and regular form.

The editor of a Rochester paper represents a Judge as "*unbosoming* his luminous and capacious *mind* to a jury." Verily, the learned editor must suppose that His Honour's brains lie very near his—stomach. *Norwich Journal.*

*Judicious Advice.*—The best way to deal with slanderers is not to notice them. Nine times in ten they will die quicker than you can kill them.

A Quebec paper contains an account of a lad of about seven years old being attacked by a ring tailed Eagle while in the harvest field. The boy had a sickle in his hand with which he struck the bird, and fortunately killed it.

A provincial paper, describing the entertainment given by Mr. and Mrs. W. Taylor, at Devizes, says, "The hours flew with the wings of Paradise." This announcement will set the whole flock of ornithologists on the *qui vive*.

The death of Mr. *Canning* was noticed in one paper in Paris, with a mourning border; the first instance ever known of thus noticing the decease of a British minister.

### *AMERICAN LACE.*

The attempts to manufacture Lace in this country to any extent, although of the most recent origin, have nevertheless been crowned with a success which promises to render us, at no distant period, entirely independent of foreign countries for the supply of this costly article of dress. Several lace factories have lately sprung up in Rhode Island, the principal of which is at Newport. It employs 600 persons, principally females, who manufacture veils, caps, pelerines, and indeed, laces of all descriptions. The taste and ingenuity displayed in the fabrication of these articles, are highly spoken of.

The Baltimore Republican contains a calculation of the strength of parties in the two houses of the Maryland Legislature, in which 44 Members are assigned to Adams and 36 to Jackson in the lower house, and in the Senate, 10 to Jackson and 5 to Adams, giving thus to the Administration a majority of 8 in the House of Delegates and of 3 on a joint ballot. Maryland will give 6 if not 9 of her electoral votes to Gen. Jackson.—*N. C. Jour.*

*Eighth of January.*—At a meeting of the "Jackson Central Committee" of Baltimore, on the 2d instant, it was unanimously

*Resolved*, That arrangements be made to celebrate in a suitable manner the 8th of January next, the anniversary of the day on which Andrew Jackson "filled the measure of his country's honor."

We find in the Warrentown (Virginia) Gazette, a notification in the following terms:

*Clinton Ticket.*—A number of freeholders, believing that Dewitt Clinton, of New-York, possesses talents of the first order, and would, in the Presidential chair, administer the affairs of the nation in a superior manner, intend calling a general meeting in Warrenton to frame an electoral ticket for him in the State of Virginia.

Mr. Rush, Secretary of the Treasury of the U. States, has published a statement of the certificates of Stock, created February 1813, which will be paid off in January next, amounting to 1,500,160 dollars.

*New York Steamboats.*—A gentleman coming from Albany last week, met 9 boats on their passage up. Another, at the Jersey City ferry, between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, counted 14 in sight, and moving at once, including the ferry boats, to wit: 4 starting for Albany, 2 coming down, 3 coming up the bay, and 4 ferry boats: Stopping in at Mecker's, the steamboat rendezvous at Courtlandt street, the whole number belonging to the city and river was counted and recapitulated, and found to be 56 or 60.

*An Alligator.*—An Augusta (Georgia) paper contains an account of an attack made by an Alligator upon a female negro, who was going into a swamp with a basket of corn upon her head, to feed hogs. She was struck suddenly and severely on the breast and arms, by this ferocious creature, who attempted to devour her, tearing her flesh and clothes with his claws. She extricated herself with difficulty, and fled, pursued by the Alligator; she sought shelter upon a log, one end of which rested upon a stump; her cries brought to her assistance several slaves from an adjacent field, who killed the Alligator, and relieved the woman from her perilous situation.

*Shameful outrages.*—The Tarborough (North Carolina) Press, of the 13th inst. says: "We understand that on Thursday night, 27th ult. the house of Stephen Rogers, Esq. in Greene county near the Edgecombe line, was surrounded by a gang of desperadoes who killed two of his horses, destroyed fourteen barrels of cider, took off a large still cap, &c. Guns were constantly fired by the band, and they resorted to every expedient to alarm the inmates."

Mr. Alfred Allen, of Black Rock, New-York, who has recently reached his home, after an absence of 16 years, during the most of which time he had been confined as prisoner in the interior of Mexico, was ignorant of the late war between Great-Britain and the United States, until six years after its termination. This is an additional evidence, if any were wanting, of the extreme ignorance in which the inhabitants of that part of the world have been kept by the Spanish authorities.

*Shocking Disaster.*—The Brig Gautemala Packet, arrived at Norfolk a few days since, was run foul of, in a heavy gale of wind off the Capes of Delaware, by a Spanish brig, which, there is every reason to believe, *went down with all hands on board*, amounting to upwards of 50 souls! ☞ The Spanish brig did not go down, it has since been ascertained.

*Mind your Punctation.*—A person who was advertised some time since, in a Virginia paper, was described as having "a nose turned up in the middle about 6 feet high!!!"


# Salisbury:

OCTOBER 30, 1827.


### *SALISBURY BIBLE SOCIETY.*

The adjourned meeting of the Salisbury Bible Society, which was appointed to be held at Joppa Meeting House, near Mocksville, on the 26th Oct. inst. is postponed, by the Board of Managers, to the 2d Friday in November (being the 9th day of the month) at the same place; at which time, a general attendance of the members is desired; and it is hoped that the inhabitants, who can make it convenient, will honor the meeting with their presence. One or more sermons will be preached, and other proceedings had, which, it is expected will be both interesting and profitable to all who may attend. tsp

*October 24th, 1827.*

*N. C. Money.*—In Nashville (Tenn.) North Carolina bank bills are quoted at 7 to 8 per cent. discount; South-Carolina, 4 to 5; Georgia, 5 to 8;—Darien, 15 to 20; &c. Tennessee bank notes are received here with a good deal of reluctance, even at 20 or 25 per cent. discount,—except by those who are going to have dealings in, Tennessee.

*United States Branch Bank at Fayetteville.*—John Huske, Charles P. Mallett, Henry Donaldson, Richard F. Yarbrough, Hugh Laurin, Elisha Stedman, David B. Crane, C. Hooper, of Fayetteville, and Peter Browne of Raleigh, have been elected Directors of the Branch of the U. S. Bank at Fayetteville, and at a meeting of the directors, on the 1st inst. John Huske, Esq. was unanimously elected President of the Board for the ensuing year.

*Delaware.*—We hear great rejoicings among the administration folks, in consequence of having elected a member of Congress from the little state of Delaware. But from the following statement, it would seem that they have not much reason to be merry on this account. The Jacksonians appear to have a majority in the legislature:

SENATE.

| | *Jackson.* | *Adams.* |
|---|---|---|
| New Castle County | 3 | 0 |
| Kent County | 1 | 2 |
| Sussex County | 1 | 1 |
| | 5 | 3 |

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

| | *Jackson.* | *Adams.* |
|---|---|---|
| New Castle County | 7 | 0 |
| Kent County | 0 | 7 |
| Sussex County | 3 | 4 |
| | 10 | 11 |

Antonio King, Charles Philippe, and Catherine Malcom, were tried on the 10th inst. by the court of sessions for the city of Charleston, for the murder of Mary Ann Smith, in June last. They were all found guilty of murder, but Cath. Malcom was recommended to mercy by the jury. Great interest was excited by this trial, and the court was crowded during the continuance. The counsel for the defendants made a motion for a new trial, on a question of law, which will be argued before the next court of appeals.

*Bank of Darien.*—We are pleased to learn that the Darien Bank, of Georgia, is now relieved from the difficulties under which it sometime since labored,—that its notes pass current in Georgia,—and that they are at present at a small discount only in Charleston. At the time the Darien Bank stopped payment, there was a good deal of its paper in circulation in this part of the country; and so general was the belief that the bank would never be able to redeem its notes, that a great sacrifice was made by our citizens in getting them off their hands. It is believed there is still some Darien money held by those who read our paper: for the information of such it is, that this article is worth ten: Don't part with the money at too great a sacrifice, for you can get nearly its value by sending it to Charleston,—and its full value by sending to Augusta, or any other place in Georgia. We wish we could speak thus favorably of Cheraw *fictures!*

*AMENDMENT of the CONSTITUTION.*

Mr. Brasher has introduced into the house of the Legislature of New-York, (now in session) two resolutions, proposing to amend the Constitution of the United States, 1st, in regard to the election of President of the U. S. restricting a person's eligibility to that office to *one* term;—and 2d, that no member of Congress shall be eligible to any office in the gift of the President, or the President and Senate during the time he shall so remain a member, and for the period of one year thereafter. We should rejoice to see some such amendment adopted, and incorporated into the constitution, and we believe four-fifths of the people, at least in this section of the Union,—are desirous of such an amendment. Indeed, the general sentiment seems to be in favor of even lengthening the time for which the President shall be elected, say to six years, rather than that he should be re-elected a second term. Were the President ineligible to a re-election, all his talents, and his whole efforts, would be devoted to the duties of his office: But as it is now, the whole of the first term is wasted in his endeavoring to secure a re-election.

*Tennessee*.---Lemuel B. Cheatham has been elected by the legislature President of the New State Bank of Tennessee. James P. Lowry has been elected solicitor of the 11th district; Robert L. Caruthers, of the 6th district; and Erwin Frierson, of the 8th district.

The Editors of the Nashville Republican, and those of the Knoxville Register, are elected Printers to that State.

Daniel Graham, has been re-elected Secretary of State, for the ensuing four years.

Gen. Samuel Houston, the new Governor, was inducted into office, on Thursday, the 1st inst. The ceremonies on the occasion were quite imposing; they took place in the baptist church; the members of the legislature were present, and many of the most distinguished citizens of the state, and visiters from other states, (among whom we notice the name of Senator Branch, of this state.) Ex-Governor Carroll delivered a very feeling valedictory address; when the oaths of office were administered by Judge Catron, to the Gov. elect; after which, Gov. Houston addressed the company in a short but neat and appropriate speech.

In the Nashville Republican, of the 5th ult. there is a publication from the Nashville Jackson Committee, relating to the execution of the six militia-men in 1814, at Mobile, for mutiny and desertion,—concerning which so much clamor has been raised against, and so much calumny heaped upon, Gen. Jackson. The reasoning and the facts set forth in this publication, completely exculpate the General from all blame or inhumanity in the transaction; and must entirely put to rest all cavilling on the subject.

*A Bad Mason*.—Montgomery Lodge, No. 13, in the town of Salisbury, *Connecticut*, requests all editors "favorable to masonry," to publish to the world, that *Richard Hollister* has been "expelled from all communication with [said] lodge, and cut off from all the rights and privileges of masonry, for *unmasonic conduct*." Now, believing the *institution* of "masonry" was founded in benevolence, and having no evidence but what that cardinal virtue has continued to be practised, *in the main*, by the members of the fraternity, *as such*,—waving, however, our opinion in relation to the Morgan affair,—we have always been "favorably" disposed towards the craft, and most willingly give publicity to the unworthiness of Mr. Hollister, at the request of the Lodge—although we are, in this particular instance, left as much in the dark as to the specific misdeeds by which he has rendered himself so obnoxious to his fellow-craftsmen, as we are in general unapprised of what constitutes "unmasonic conduct." But viewing Mr. Hollister's expulsion in comparison with the conduct of *other* Masons, an *uninitiated* person would at once conclude that he was the most diabolical wretch on earth, to deserve such harsh treatment at the hands of his brethren. For example: It has been proven, that Eli Bruce, sheriff of Niagara county, New-York, a Mason of high standing, and high in degrees, among his brethren, was a *principal actor* in the tragedy of kidnapping and *murdering* Capt. Morgan, for which he has been removed from office by Gov. Clinton;—yet this atrocious conduct on the part of Bruce, does not seem to render him obnoxious to the charge of "unmasonic conduct," as we hear nothing of *his* being "expelled," and "cut off from all the rights and privileges of masonry." We are curious to know the specific charges against Hollister: for if *kidnapping*, and *murder*, the two most heinous crimes known to our criminal laws, be not sufficient to gain him attainted of them an expulsion from the brotherhood of masonry, what in creation could Hollister have done, to entitle *him* to that kind of proscription from his brethren?

*Nashville College*.—The second regular commencement in the University of Nashville, was celebrated in that town on the 3d ult. Eleven young men, alumni of the college, had the degree of A. B. conferred on them; and the *honorary* degree of A. B. was conferred on Richard S. Williams, of Columbia; the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on Judge Wm. E. Kennedy, and Aaron V. Brown, Esq. senator in the legislature; the degree of L. L. D. was conferred on Judge Francis Xavier Martin, of Louisiana, (formerly of this state;) and the degree of D. D. was conferred on the Right Rev. Joshua Soule, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John Graham, Esq. a member of the legislature of Tennessee, now in session, died at Nashville, on the 29th ult.

*Fayetteville*.---The Fayetteville Observer, of the 18th inst. says: "Considerable quantities of Goods have been received in town since our last, by boats and wagons from Wilmington. There is an evident improvement, also, in the produce market; so that, on the whole, business has assumed a more animated appearance."

*Cherokee Indians*.—We are sorry to learn, that the efforts of the U. S. commissioners (Gens. Davidson and Gray of this state, and Gen. Cocke, of Tennessee) to assemble the Cherokee Indians, with a view to enter into a treaty with them for a cession of some of their lands, are likely to prove unavailing. Tuesday, the 18th ult. was appointed by the Commissioners, on which to meet the Indians; but the latter could not be prevailed on to attend. Some of the principal Cherokees had written to the Commissioners, which induced the latter to return to the Agency. There seems to be but little hope of the Commissioners being able to get the Indians ever to meet them,---much less to *treat* with them. Gens. Davidson and Gray, two of the Commissioners, reached their places of residence last week,---that of the former being in Iredell, and of the latter in Randolph county.

*Lithotomy*.—The highly important and painful operation of extracting the *stone from the bladder*, (which operation is termed, among physicians, *Lithotomy*) was performed upon the body of Mr. James Locke, of Rutherford county, Tennessee, on the 15th of July last, by Doct. Frederick E. Becton, in the presence of several physicians and students of medicine. Mr. Locke was about 50 years old when he submitted to the operation, and had labored under the disease for more than ten years, suffering all the agonies peculiar to that most afflictive of human maladies, and did not possess, withal, a sound constitution; yet the wound was healed, and the patient on his feet, in three weeks after the operation. The stone extracted weighed *four ounces*, avoirdupois; and was of the species called "Mulberry Calculus," composed of the oxalate of lime. There are at least half a dozen persons within the circle of our acquaintance, in the Western section of this state, (some in this county) who are suffering the indescribable pains and excruciating tortures incident to that dreadful malady the *gravel*. Are there none of the medical profession among us, who can trust to their skill in adventuring an operation in lithotomy? Professional fame, and its concomitant, an extended practice, would await the successful operator in this case.

## *SALISBURY RACES.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Races over the Salisbury course commenced on Wednesday, the 17th inst. and continued three days.

The *first* day's purse, two mile heats, was won by Mr. Turner's Horse, North-Carolina, beating Mr. Harrison's mare, Susan Robison, in three heats: this race was well contested, the winning horse coming out ahead by only *half a length*, in the second heat. Susan Robison is 4 years old, sired by Sir Hal; North-Carolina, also 4 years old, by Virginian.

| | |
|---|---|
| Susan Robison, - - - - | 1—2—2 |
| North Carolina, - - - - | 2—1—1 |

Time—1st heat, 4 m. 5 s.; 2d heat, 4 m. 4 s.; 3d heat, 4 m. 8 s.

*Second* day's purse, one mile heats, was won by Turner's Colt, Indian Chief; beating Mr. Harrison's mare Jemima, Mr. Thompson's horse Napoleon, Mr. Huie's horse Cobesord, and Mr. Kelly's mare Betsey Robison.

| | |
|---|---|
| Indian Chief, - - - - - | 1—1 |
| Jemima, - - - - - - | 2—4 |
| Napoleon, - - - - - | 3—2 |
| Cobesord, - - - - - | 4—3 |
| Betsey Robison, - - - | distanc'd. |

Time—1st heat, 2 m. 2 s.; 2d heat, 1 m. 58s.

*Third* day, Proprietor's purse, three best in five, was won by Mr. Cauble's mare, in two heats, beating Dr. Moore's mare Regina, Mr. Irvin's horse Napoleon, Mr. Kelly's mare Flirtilla, and Mr. Huie's colt Stride. Much good running was lost in this race, by the unfortunate fall of Stride and Flirtilla, near the stretch in the second heat.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cauble's mare, - - - - - | 1—1 |
| Napoleon, - - - - - | 2, dist. |
| Regina, - - - - - | 3, dist. |
| Stride, - - - - - | 4, fell. |
| Flirtilla, - - - - - | 5, fell. |

Time—1st heat, 2 m, 2 s.; 2d heat, 2 m. 2 s.

☞ The Editor of the New-York Enquirer, in copying into his columns a paragraph on the subject of making Wine from the *Muscadine Grape*, regrets that he had forgotten from what paper it was taken: We are happy in being able to relieve the Maj. from his regrets on this subject: the article first appeared in this paper, (the Western Carolinian.) Mr. Noah can now make the necessary acknowledgment, if he thinks the doing so worth his time, and the space it will occupy in his columns.

☞ We owe our subscribers an apology for the unsuitable dimensions and inferior quality of the *paper* on which the Western Carolinian is this week printed:---But the fault does not lie at *our* door; our contract for paper, was not for such coarse stuff as we are *obliged* to use this week;---no better, however, having been sent us, we must use such as we get, or suspend the publication of the paper a week---a misfortune which we have for seven or eight years averted, and hope still to avert.

*Villainy*.—The Charlotte Journal, of the 23d inst. says: "An attempt was made, on Monday night, the 15th inst., to burn the dwelling house of Dr. William J. Polk, about three miles from town. The house is elevated three or four feet from the ground, and rests on pillars; and the incendiary had inserted pieces of lightwood between the weather boarding and ceiling, to which he set fire, with the intention of destroying not only the house, but the Doctor and his family, who were in it. But fortunately, his atrocious design was frustrated, as the fire was discovered in season to extinguish it, without material damage to the house, although at first it was thought the building could not be saved. The Doctor and his family were preparing to go to bed, when providentially stepping into a closet, he discovered the flames, already having reached the second story, and thus the lives of himself and family were saved. Had the fire been communicated half an hour later, the probability is that all would have perished.

There is no doubt that the perpetrator of this diabolical act is a negro; and we have strong hopes that he will be discovered and suffer the punishment he deserves.

A reward of $200 is offered by Dr. Polk for the discovery of the incendiary.

## *DEATH of Rev. Mr. HENRY.*

Died in Charleston, S. C. on the 5th inst. after a short and severe illness, the Rev. *Thomas Charlton Henry*, in the 38th year of his age, Pastor of the second Presbyterian Church in that city. He was buried on Saturday morning, the 6th, beneath the centre aisle of the church, adjoining the remains of the late *Andrew Flinn*. A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, in noticing the death of Mr. Henry, remarks: "The eulogy of nature is the eulogy of truth;—nor can we offer to the memory of the Rev. *Thomas Charlton Henry*, aught that can be held in comparison with the anguished sighs and tears of his numerous, mourning and afflicted congregation.

### *EPITAPH.*

"Pilgrim! shouldst thou approach this awful shrine,
The merits of the honored dead to seek;
The friend—the son—the christian, he divine,
Let those who knew him, those who loved him speak.

Oh! let them in some pause of anguish, say,
What zeal inspired, what faith enlarged his breast;
How soon th' unfetter'd spirit wing'd its way
From earth to heaven, from blessing to be blest."

A most appropriate, impressive and excellent funeral sermon was delivered on the solemn occasion, at which the Rev. Clergy of the city attended, by the Rev. Mr. *Gildersleeve*.

CHERAW, OCT. 19.

The Steamboat North Carolina, Captain Brooks, arrived on Sunday, fully loaded with salt and other merchandise for our merchants. This is her first trip, and we are very much in hopes she will be able to make her passages uninterruptedly hereafter. We are sorry to say however that the river which has risen considerably has again fallen. *Spectator*.

*Rather Extraordinary*.—William Chapman, Esq. has just shewn us an apple measuring 7 1-8 inches in circumference, being the *second* growth this year, on a tree in his garden. Mr. Chapman informs us that the tree on which it grew is now in full bloom. The first growth of apples on this tree was very fine and abundant. *ib.*

We witnessed rather a novel as well as melancholy spectacle in the streets of this town on Wednesday last. Nothing more nor less than a man driving a waggon loaded with four coffins, containing the dead bodies of his two wives and two children His last wife had died within a day or two, and having determined on burying her in N. Carolina, about 40 miles distant, he had disinterred the body of his former wife, who has been dead about four years, together with those of his two children, some time since deceased, and was transporting them to a new place of sepulture. All this may for aught we know be perfectly proper, but we never wish to witness a repetition of the scene. *ib.*

RICHMOND, OCT. 3.

*Racing Intelligence*.—At a Race at Caswell Court House, N. C. a short time since, the celebrated race horse, Monsieur Tonson, is supposed to have ran his last heat. In a contest with Mr. Harrison's Frantic, he took the first heat with ease. In the second, his left fore-leg, (which prevented his running at Tree Hill last Spring) gave way, and he came out on three legs, still winning the heat. Many think him a horse of the greatest power ever run over an American Course

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### *LATEST FROM ENGLAND.*

*New York, Oct.* 12.—We have received by the packet ship Birmingham, Captain Harris, which arrived last evening from Liverpool, our regular files of London papers to the 7th, and Liverpool to the 8th ult. inclusive. As we were led to expect from our last advices, the new Ministry were definitively arranged on the 3d ult.

The following is the entire Cabinet as it now stands:

First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Goderick; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Herries; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Dudley and Ward; Secretary of State for the War and Colonial Department, with the lead of the House of Commons, Mr. Huskisson; Secretary of State for the Home Department, Marquis of Lansdowne; Master General of the Ordnance, Marquis of Anglesea; Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst; President of the Council, Duke of Portland; Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Carlisle; President of the Board of Trade, and Treasurer of the Navy, Mr. Charles Grant; President of the Board of Control, Mr. C. W. Wynn; Secretary at War, Lord Palmerston; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Bexley; Master of the Mint, Mr. Tierney; Surveyor of the Woods and Forests, M. S. Bourne.

The intelligence from Greece is rather of a gratifying nature. Redschid Pacha had gone to Acarnania, where he had effected nothing. The Greeks having placed their wives and children within the natural fortresses of the country, followed his movements and intercepted his supplies, so as to prevent him from venturing to any distance from the coast. Ibrahim Pacha, through a similar reason, had been obliged to return to Modon and Coren, from whence he had despatched two European officers to Zante to buy provisions, with several Egyptian vessels of war to guard the convoy. This was the flotilla which Lord Cochrane attacked and defeated—an exploit which had increased the terrors of his name throughout the Levant, and imparted proportionate courage and ardor to the Greeks.

Instead of the Russians having been defeated at Erivon, it appears that on the 17th of July, they achieved a conquest over a body of Persians, composed of 16,000 cavalry. Abbas Mirza narrowly escaped.

The son of Napoleon had been indisposed, and was still attended daily by his Physicians.

A letter from Smyrna states, that since the knowledge of the treaty concluded between the Allied Powers had become general, the greatest irritation prevailed among the Turks. The feeling was especially directed against the Russians, who seemed to be held in great fear and detestation.

The nature of the news from Spain is unfavorable. Troops and levies of all kinds from the neighboring provinces were pouring into Catalonia, where insurrection was growing more and more general and audacious.

It is confidently stated, that Don Miguel proceeds to Lisbon to assume the regency of Portugal, without the consent and authority of his brother, Don Pedro. It is generally believed this step is about to be taken with the assent and concurrence of Great Britain He was to embark at Venice in an Austrian frigate.

*Paris, September* 1.—The Journal du Commerce publishes the following extract of a letter, dated Constantinople, July 26, which it has received by way of Marseilles:

"Nothing is talked of here but the approaching arrival of the squadrons of all the Christian nations, to second the intervention of the Powers of the West in the affairs of Greece; but people are convinced, that whatever repugnance the Government may feel for the proposed means of accommodation, it will not strike a blow; and the alarms that, under such circumstances, might be felt for the persons and property of the Franks, are entirely destitute of any reasonable foundation.

### *SPAIN.*

*Paris, Sept.* 2.---A courier extraordinary, who arrived at Bayonne on the evening of the 29th, has brought the news of the change in the Spanish Ministry. The following are the names of those who now compose it:

M. Erro, Minister of Finance.
M. Salazar, Minister of the Marine.
M. Calomarde, Minister of the Interior.

It is also said that the Duke de l'Infantado is nominated Minister of Foreign Affairs.

## The Markets

*Fayetteville, Oct.* 18.—Apple brandy, 33 to 40; Peach do. 37 to 45; Bacon, 8 a 10; Bagging, 22 to 26; Coffee 15 a 18; cotton, 9; to 9 10; Corn, 35 a 40; flour, 4 50 to 4 75; Iron, 5½ to 6½; Molasses 35 to 40; Sugar, 10 to 11; Salt, 80 to 80; Whiskey, 35 a 40; Wheat new, 75 to 80, per bushel. *Observer*.

Sales of Cotton this week support our quotations. There is no country Flour in market.

The late swell in the river has enabled the Merchants to get up many of their goods. There is at this time, here and on the river and daily expected, an abundant supply of all kinds of Groceries. *Journal, 17th inst.*

*Charleston, Oct.* 15.—Cotton, upland, 9½ to 11; whiskey, 32 to 33; apple brandy, 32 a 33; beeswax, 24 a 25; bacon, 7½ to 8½; bagging, 23 to 25; salt, Liverpool in bulk 45 a 45; Turks Island 52; sugar, brown, 9½ to 9¾; Coffee, 13 to 15; molasses, 33 a 35; black pepper, 18 a 20 cts.; corn, 40 a 45; flour 5 to 5¼.

*Cottons*.—Uplands both new and old, find a ready sale, as fast as they arrive---the old crop at 9½ to 10½, and the new, at 11 cents---for some very favorite lots of the latter, something over our highest quotations has been obtained.

*Freights*---From the limited quantity of Produce at market, are necessarily difficult to be obtained. ½d. per lb. for Cotton to Great Britain, and 1½ cents to France, are the going rates. To New-York, 75 cents per cask for Rice, and 75 cents for square, and $1 for round bales of Cotton, are the asking prices.

*Exchange*—at short sight, on Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, par a ½ per cent. prem. 60 days, ½ per ct. dis.

Exchange on England—10 a 10¼ per cent. prem.; on France, 5f. 15c.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 3½ to 4 per cent. discount. Georgia do. (except Darien) 1½ to 2½ per cent discount.

*Camden, Oct.* 20.---Cotton, 9½ a 9 75; corn, 40 a 45; whiskey, 40 a 45; salt, 75 a 80; flour, 5 to 5½; wheat, 81 to 88 cents; peach brandy 50 to 50; apple do. 35 to 40; bacon 12½ to 14; beef 6 to 7. *Journal.*

*Petersburg Market, Oct.* 19.—Tobacco, paised $3 1-2 to 8---refused $2¾ to 4½---Cotton, new, 10 to 11 cts.---old, 8 to 10 cts.---Red Wheat, 75 to 80---White do. 80 to 90---Corn, 2 1-4 to $2 1-2, ---Pork, $5---Brandy, new, 30 to 32 cts.---Bacon, 8 1-2 cts.---Lard, 9 cts. All the above articles will readily sell at our quotations. Cotton begins to come in freely---the last European accounts do not appear to justify the prices given here; the purchases we understand being merely to supply the first demand of our own manufacturers.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 18.

*Cotton*.—The sales, since our last publication, amount to about 1000 bales—comprising about 600 Uplands, and the remainder Alabamas and common New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, new, 10¼ a 13; Uplands, new, 10 a 11; Alabama, 10 a 11; Tennessee, 10 a 10½.

*Money Market*.—In New-York, Cash. North-Carolina bank bills were at 4½ to 5 per cent. discount; Virginia, 1; South-Carolina, 1½; Georgia, 1½—except Darien, which are 3½; Alabama, 6; Tombigbee, broken; Louisiana, 2 to 3; Mississippi, 4 to 5; Ohio, 4½; Kentucky and Tennessee notes, are so uncertain, that no rate of discount is put down to them.

## Married,

In this place, on the 23d inst. by Stephen L. Ferrand, Esq. Dr. James R. C. Neagle, of Lincoln county, to Miss Albertine Utzman, of this town.

On the 22d inst. by the Rev. Dr. M'Ree, Mr. Hiram L. Sloan to Miss Sarah Brevard, all of Iredell county.

Also, on the 23d inst. Mr. James Johnson, of Mecklenburg county, to Miss Nancy Torrence, daughter of Alexander Torrence, Esq. of Iredell county.

## DIED,

Near this town, on the 21st inst. Miss Margaret Krider, daughter of Mr. Peter Krider, in the 16th year of her age.

In Warren county, in this state, on the 13th inst. Mrs. Sarah Cornelia Coleman Green, wife of Mr. Nathaniel T. Green, (and daughter of the late Joshua Dinkins, of Mecklenburg county) in the 18th year of her age.—leaving a fe- mother. It was eighteen months from her marriage to the day of her death.

At his seat, near Rockingham, in Richmond County, 14th inst. Gen. Benjamin H. Covington, of a short but severe attack of typhus fever. General Covington was Clerk of the Superior Court of Richmond County, and chief Clerk of the Senate of this State.

In Montgomery county, on the 3d inst., Robert Peacock, Esq. aged 26 years. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and left the world with a bright prospect of a glorious immortality beyond the grave.

In Sandwich, Massachusetts, on the 26th ult. the Hon. Nathaniel Freeman, aged 86. He was an active Patriot of the Revolution, and his services are honorably mentioned in the histories of that period.

Lately in Sampson County, James Holmes, Esq. formerly sheriff of that county.

Departed this life, on the 13th inst. Col. *John Eager Howard*, of Baltimore. The death of this distinguished Revolutionary Hero, and public spirited citizen, has covered that city with mourning. Every testimonial of veneration for his virtues, and gratitude for his services, civil and military, was shown in the last sad tribute of respect to his remains. Col. Howard was a Colonel of the Maryland line, during the Revolution, and distinguished himself in the battles of Guilford, Eutaw, and the Cow Pens, and was severely wounded at Eutaw; he was afterwards Gov. of Maryland, his native state.


## To the Public.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and general assortment of

*Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware,*

of all descriptions, from New-York and Philadelphia, where they were selected by himself, with care, and bought for cash, and which are offered on the most reasonable terms. As he has two Stores, he will sell for cash at the lowest prices—otherwise, on time. Country Produce bought, at the highest market prices. Arrangements are made to receive Goods monthly, from the above named places; which will keep up a good supply of Fresh Goods. Call at his Stores in Salisbury, and examine for yourselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

N. B. Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Rum, Wines, French Brandy, &c. &c.

*Oct.* 24, 1827. 13t98

## Eben. Dickson,

*Gentlemen and Ladies' Fancy Boot and Shoe Maker,*

RETURNS thanks to the gentlemen and ladies of Salisbury and vicinity, for the liberal encourgement he has met with since he has been in business, and hopes that his unremitting attention to business hereafter, and a desire to please, will entitle him to a continuance of the same.

He has now on hand, just received from the North, a general assortment of *Materials* which will enable him to execute every description of work in his line, in the most fashionable, durable and elegant style.

☞ Orders for work from a distance, will not be attended to, unless accompanied by the *cash*, or its equivalent. No Northern made work will be repaired, except ladies shoes, or the footing of boots.

*Salisbury, Oct.* 29, 1827. 86

STATE BANK OF NORTH-CAROLINA, *Salisbury Branch, Oct.* 25, 1827.

ORDERED, by the Board of Directors, that a payment of one tenth of the principal be exacted upon all notes offered for renewal, from and after the 1st day of January next, and that the Cashier give notice thereof to the debtors by advertisement in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal.

A copy from the Minutes.

9t94 JUNIUS SNEED, *Cashier*.

## Taken Up and Committed

TO jail in Morganton, N. C. on the 9th Oct. 1827, a negro man named *Branson*, 46 years old, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high yellow complexion, says he belongs to Daniel Allen, Green county, Tennessee. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

3t88 JOHN McGUIRE, *Jailer*.

## Sheriffs' Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.

### *LOVE IS LIKE A BEE.*

'Tis plain Love's passion doth agree
In three things with a honey-bee:
Love, like the bee, its sweets doth bring—
And, like the bee, it leaves a sting:
And like the bee, too, love will settle,
*Lured by the clink of precious metal.*

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*Rowan county, August Sessions,* 1827:

REUBENC YOUNG vs. John A. Chaffin: Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

6t87 JOHN GILES, c. c.

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*Rowan county, August Sessions,* 1827:

SAMUEL FROST vs. John A. Chaffin: Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the Plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinan, for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for said County of Rowan, at the court house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the Plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

6t87 JOHN GILES, c. c.

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*Rowan County, August Sessions,* 1827:

WILLIAM C. BIRD and Mosby vs. John A. Chaffin: Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the Plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for the County of Rowan, at the court house in Salisbury, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the Plantiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

6t87 JOHN GILES, c. c.

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*Rowan county, August Sessions,* 1827:

JOSIAH COWLES vs. Alexander Rhea: Original attachment, levied in the hands of Thomas Oakes, and summoned him as garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Alexander Rhea is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the Plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for the County of Rowan, at the court house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

6t87 JOHN GILES, c. c.

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*Rowan county, August Sessions,* 1827:

HENRY ELLIS vs. John A. Chaffin: Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

6t87 JOHN GILES, c. c.

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*Rowan county, August Sessions,* 1827:

WILLIAM BROCK vs. John A. Chaffin: Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

6t87 JOHN GILES, c. c.

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*Rowan county, August Sessions,* 1827:

THOMAS ALLISON vs. John A. Chaffin: Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

6t87 JOHN GILES, c. c.

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*Rowan county, August Sessions,* 1827:

COWAN & McNEELY vs. John A. Chaffin: Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

6t87 JOHN GILES, c. c.

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*State of North-Carolina, Stokes county:*

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September term, 1827: John Webb vs. Edmund Beazley; original attachment, Hyder A. Rodgers summoned as guarnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Edmund Beazley, so absconds and conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, or that he is an inhabitant of another state,—it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant aforesaid appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germanton, on the 2d Monday of December next, and plead or replevy, that judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of the plaintiff's claim.

Test: M. R. MOORE, c. c.

By C. L. BANNER, *D. Clk.*

*Germanton, Sept. 25th,* 1827. 6t88

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### *IMITATION OF SERVIAN POETRY.*

The maiden turn'd her head away—
"You'll have no kiss from me to-day."
"And why to-day, love, must I see
The roses bloom and not for me?"
Tears filled the maiden's raven eyes—
"The lightly won you lightly prize;
To make you prize the kiss you gain,
It must be won by toil and pain;
And seldom, too; so still I say,
You'll have no kiss from me to-day."

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## Transylvania University.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE lectures in this institution will commence as usual on the *first Monday of November*, and terminate on the *first Saturday in March*.

Anatomy and Surgery,
*By B. W. Dudley, M. D.*
Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice,
*By Charles Caldwell, M. D.*
Theory and Practice of medicine,
*By John Eaten Cooke, M. D.*
Obstetrics and diseases of women and children,
*By W. H. Richardson, M. D.*
Materia Medica and Medical Botany,
*By Charles W. Short, M. D.*
Chemistry and Pharmacy,
*By James Blythe, D. D.*

The edifice which has been erected during the present season, for the accommodation of the medical department, is rapidly progressing, and the faculty, with confidence, announce to the public, that it will be completed and ready for the reception of the classes before the commencement of the ensuing session. The building occupies a space, on its foundation, of 75 by 50 feet, and contains two spacious lecture rooms, large apartments for the library, museum and chemical laboratory, together with librarian's dormitory, and every other convenient and necessary appurtenance.

It is situated in a pleasant and central part of the town, immediately contiguous to the anatomical theatre and dissecting rooms, and together with these, will constitute an establishment not surpassed, in point of comfort and convenience, by any similar institution in America.

The *library* contains upwards of three thousand volumes, and is constantly increasing by the addition of all the periodical and standard works on medicine and the collateral sciences. It is opened as a reading room every evening (Sunday excepted) throughout the session, and every student has the privilege, moreover, of keeping out two volumes at a time.

The *museum* contains a variety of instructive preparations, both of the human subject and of wax and plaster imitations by the first artists of Europe.

Students of medicine resorting to this school for instruction, will be accommodated in the most respectable families, with genteel board and lodging, together with all other incidental attendance, upon cheaper terms than at any other medical institution in our country.

The expenses of a complete course of lectures, including the matriculation and library ticket, will amount to $100 specie. The fee for graduation will be $20 in addition.

By order of the Medical Faculty.

C. W. SHORT, *M. D. Dean.*

*Lexington, Ky. Aug.* 24, 1827. 5t86

☞ We are authorized to state that B. W. Dudley, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the school of medicine of this place, has *promptly* declined accepting the chair of Surgery in the medical department of the University of Maryland, to which he was of late *unanimously elected*; thus *judiciously* and much to the gratification of the friends of medical science in the west, preferring his situation and standing *here*, as a practitioner and teacher, to that so complimentarily tendered to him by the eastern school. [*Lexington Reporter.*

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## Doct. J. W. Hillyard,

BEGS leave most respectfully to inform the citizens of Davidson County, that he has just received a fine assortment of FRESH MEDICINE, and expects to receive within a few weeks, from Philadelphia and New-York, an assortment more extensive than ever reached this country; and he pledges his time and talents, *in future*, entirely to his profession. He hopes, from years experience in the profession, to meet with that patronage which a man should, whose whole mind is devoted to it. His charges shall never exceed those made by other medical gentlemen. 78

*August* 27, 1827

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## State of North-Carolina.

BY virtue of a decree of the honourable Court of Equity for Rowan county, made at October term thereof, 1827, the Clerk and Master will sell at the village of Mocksville, on the 1st day of January next, the LANDS *and* MILLS known by the name of Saner's Mills, on Dutchman's creek, *forks of the Yadkin*. Also another tract of land on the same creek, containing 196 acres; being the property of George Saner, dec'd. A credit of twelve months will be allowed on the whole, and a further indulgence of 6 and 12 months for a moiety, with interest after the expiration of 12 months. Purchasers will be required to give bonds, with approved securities, on the day of sale. And title deeds will be delivered upon full payment of the purchase money, by 10t94

SAM'L. SILLIMAN, *C. M. E.*

*October* 18*th*, 1827. Price adv. $2 75.

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## For SALE,

A HOUSE and LOT, situated on the corner of the public square, in Rutherfordton, fronting the court-house. The lot contains about the fourth of an acre; the house is two stories high, 36 feet by 24; the lower corner room has been occupied as a Store and Grocery, and from its central situation, would afford a good stand for either a merchant or mechanic. The terms will be made easy, as the subscriber wishes to leave the country. Apply on the premises, to MAT'A. COULTER.

*October* 2*d*, 1827. 7t89

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## To Bank Dealers.

THE undersigned having been frequently applied to by dealers in the Bank at this place, who reside at a distance, to accept an agency to procure the renewal of their bonds &c. in Bank, has concluded to offer his services to those who are disposed to confide to him any business of that nature. His charges will be the lowest that are usually made.

PHILO WHITE.

*Salisbury, July,* 1827.

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### *THE MOTHER TRIED.*

"Oh! blessed be my baby boy!"
Thus spoke a mother to her child—
And kiss'd him with excess of joy,
Then look'd upon his face and smil'd.

Then, as a mother breath'd his name—
The fervent prayer was scarcely said—
Convulsions shook his infant frame—
The mother's only babe was dead!

But still her faith is Him she kept—
In Him who turn'd to grief her joy;
And still she murmur'd, as she wept,
"Oh! blessed is my baby boy!"

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Who, under passing temptations to lie, adheres to truth, nor to the profane betrays aught of a sacred trust, is near the summit of wisdom and virtue.

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## MANSION HOTEL,

### SALISBURY, N. CAROLINA.

By EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of company. The greatest pains have been taker to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the confort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculatedfor the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

EZRA ALLEMONG.

*Salisbury, N. C. Sept.* 17, 1827. 81

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## Sarah Harris's Estate.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Sarah Harris, late of Montgomery county, dec'd. are requested to settle their accounts; and all persons having claims against the estate of said Sarah Harris, will present them duly and legally authenticated, within the time limited by law, otherwise the acts of assembly in such cases made and provided, will be plead in bar.

DANIEL HARRIS, *Adm'r.*

*Montgomery county, N. C.*
*October* 18*th*, 1827. 3t87

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## LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, N. Caro. on the 1st day of October, 1827.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lawson H. Alexander 3 | Thos. Littleton 2 |
| Lucy Jane Alexander | William Lovet |
| Margaret Alexander | George Little |
| Mary Allen | McCurdy Morgan |
| J. C. Barnhart | John McGinnis |
| Charles Blackwelder | A. McCurdy |
| Joseph Baker | James McCalebs |
| Jacob Bost | Nath'l. Monteith |
| Leonard Cagle | Joseph Mehaffey |
| Catharine Crawford | Elizabeth Mulster |
| Abel Corzine | John McClure |
| Andrew Corzine | Susanah McGraw |
| Mary Childress | John Morrison |
| William C. Crofford | David Miller |
| Robert Crofford | Margret T. McClure |
| John Ford | M. McCurdy |
| Jacob Fisher | Allen D. Newson |
| William Gilliam | John Pharr |
| Jacob Gouger | Robt. Pickens |
| Tobias Goodman | Daniel Pegraw |
| Francis Glass | Valentine Pence |
| Sam'l Gouger | J. F. Phifer |
| Joseph Howel | Philip Rumple |
| Isaac Howel | Daniel Reede |
| Daniel Houston | Michael Seafrett |
| Jonathan Hartsel | Aron Self |
| Eliner Hudson | Jane Shin |
| Abner Higgans | John Strube |
| Sam'l. Harris | M. Smith |
| Wm. Hinsemon | G. H. Swergain |
| Thos. Irwin | Martin Stought |
| John Johnston 2 | Robert Sherwood |
| Sam'l. Kimmons | Peter Troutman |
| Joseph Klutts | Sam'l. Wellington |
| Jacob Litaker | Andrew Walker |

3t86 D. STORKE, P. M.

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## Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 15th inst. an apprentice to the carpenter's trade, by the name of *Jacob Waimer*, about 17 years of age. I do expect he is gone to Stokes county, where his mother lives, as she left Salisbury about that time. He may pass for a black-smith, as he first was bound to that trade, and afterwards to me to learn the carpenter's trade. I will give the above reward to any person that will bring him to Salisbury.

JOHN ALBRIGHT.

*Oct.* 19*th*, 1827. 5

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## Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, on the 20th of May, 1827, a negro man who says his name is SANDY; he is 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 25 years old, very black, speaks quick, has lost some of his upper frontteeth rather on the left side, both ears cropped, and says he belongs to James Blackmen, Lancaster district, South Carolina, who purchased him in the lower part of this state, and that he left his master below Charlotte. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take the negro away. CHARLES PHELPS, *Jailor.*

*May* 31*st*, 1827. 65

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## *BOOK BINDING.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Bindery* in said town, on Mair Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*.

*Blank Books* made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

*Old Books Rebound*, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderte terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is repectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,

JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

*Salisbury, April* 28*th*, 1827. 60

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## POETRY.

### *THE CHOICE.*

He slept beneath a poplar tree,
And three young maidens cross'd the way;
I listen'd to the lovely three,
And heard them to each other say—
"Now what is dearest, love to thee?"
The eldest said; "Young Rando's ring
Would be to me the dearest thing."
"No not for me," the second cried;
"I'd choose the girdle from his side."
"Not I," the youngest said; "in truth,
I'd rather have the sleeping youth.
The ring, O sister, will grow dim;
The girdle will ere long be broken;
But this is an eternal token—
His love for me, and mine for him."

*Servian Poetry.*

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### *POWER AND MERCY.*

Who hears the thunder, and feels not a chill
Run o'er his veins, like rain-drops down a plant?
Who sees the lightning's blast, the cloud-cap'd hill,
Nor let's his hand across his eye-balls slant?
Yet these are but the *creatures* of God's will;
Things in his hand, as light and pliable
As straws within a happy moving rill
Or gossamer, where eagle-pinions swell.
If this be so, what is my atom soul,
Within the heaven of his majesty?
Can he who hangs his glory round the pole,
Send forth his veil of stars to watch o'er *me!*
Bow, in thy weakness, ever-living mind,
And show thy sum of thanks to the All Kind.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

*The Emperor of Brazil and the Queen of Portugal.*

The emperor of Brazil is a remarkably strong man, and fond of trying his strength at lifting a weight. His daughter, Donna Maria da Gloria, now aged nine years (the future queen of Portugal,) is also a child of great bodily strength, which the father is very fond of seeing her display, and very often makes her exhibit it before courtiers or strangers. She is almost a constant attendant in his dressing room, and indeed is always with him when he is not engaged in business. He washes himself in an immense silver basin, which, when filled with water, scarcely one of his robust servants can lift; and he delights to see his daughter perform this task. He is a handsome likeness of his father, King John VI. His knees are thick, protuberant, like his father's; he usually wears boots, *a la Frederique*, in order to hide them. The young Queen of Portugal is quick and penetrating, and endures fatigue with great resolution. She seems superior to the forms and etiquette of a palace, and despises the ordinary amusements of children. She has a great facility in learning and a retentive memory; writes well, speaks and translates French, and is well acquainted with the history of Portugal. The Emperor frequently attends the studies of his children. He has a great mechanical turn, and had executed several pieces of delicate workmanship with the lathe. He cuts his children's hair, and when Baron Newman, the Austrian Envoy, arrived at the palace, the Emperor was performing the office to his second daughter, and begged the envoy to excuse the little delay that occurred in receiving him. The Emperor usually rises early, and reads till his ministers assemble for business. When this is over he mounts his horse, in a plain dress and round hat, and proceeds to visit the custom house and the arsenals for the army and navy. He superintends all public works, as well as the execution of contracts made on account of government. Frequently he rides through the suburbs, and converses with persons whom he meets. His own meals and those of his children are taken at fixed hours, and during them he is not to be interrupted. He often visits and dines with private families of his acquaintance, and the rigid Court etiquette formerly observed has been entirely abandoned. He is fond of every thing military, and is himself an excellent horseman, swordsman, and marksman. He is daring, extremely frugal in his habits, and humane. *London Morning Chron.*

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*Method of preserving Cream.*

"Take 12 ounces of white sugar, and dissolve it in water, over a moderate fire. After the sugar is dissolved, boil it for about two minutes in an earthern vessel; after which, add immediately 12 ounces of fresh cream, and mix the whole uniformly over the fire; then suffer it to cool; pour it into a quart bottle and cork it carefully—keep it in a cool place, and it will continue fit for use for several weeks, and even months."

*Agricultural Magazine.*

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### *TEMPERANCE.*

Temperance is essential to health, in eating, drinking, sleeping, exercise, clothing and taking physic; and diseases may be prevented and life prolonged, by an attention to these several objects: that is, we are to *eat* only when nature craves food, *drink* only when thirst requires, *sleep* when light and business are withdrawn, *labor* moderately without inducing fatigue, *change clothes* as the weather varies, take *exercise* before and after eating, use no tobacco or snuff if slender and delicate, and use it moderately if corpulent; take no physic in health, and "let our moderation be known unto all men." If, in all these particulars, mankind were universally temperate, the catalogue of diseases, now so appalling, would be confined to very narrow limits, and casualty and old age be the chief passports to the grave.

No food of any kind ought to be introduced into the stomach in the morning, until by previous exercise the system is prepared for its management. Hence the axiom of some wise men, that a man should "*earn his breakfast before eating it*," is according to sound philosophy.

With respect to drinking, no drink other than cold water, should be taken into the stomach before breakfast; this, of course, precludes all morning drams, bitters, slings, and juleps.

Drinking ardent spirits is the greatest of all the evils which we have been deprecating, and is the fruitful source of every other species of criminal intemperance so ruinous to the body and destructive to the soul.

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### *REMEDY FOR CORNS.*

Roast a clove of garlic on a live coal, or in hot ashes: apply it to the corn, and fasten it on with a piece of cloth, the moment before going to bed. It softens the corn to such a degree, that it loosens and wholly removes the corn in two or three days, however inveterate; afterwards wash the foot in warm water: in a little time the indurated skin, that forms the horny tunic of the corn, will disappear and leave the part as clean and smooth as if it had never been attacked by any disorder. It is right to renew the application two or three times in twenty four hours.

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An Enigma said to have been written by Mr. Canning—which for a length of time baffled the skill of all England to solve.

"There is a word of plural number,
A foe to peace and human slumber.
Now any word you chance to take,
By adding S, you plural make;
But if you add an S to this,
How strange the metamorphosis;
Plural, is plural then no more,
And sweet what bitter was before."

*Solution.*—The word is *cares*, to which by adding an S, you have *cares*.

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*Swear not at all.*—A sailor recently in New York, brought a suit against the captain of a merchant vessel, for assault and battery in causing him to be severely beaten on board the ship, at sea, for *swearing*. The captain admitted the fact, but pleaded the rules of the ship, which prohibited oaths. 'The court gave a verdict for the captain; at the same time saying the regulation was salutary and praiseworthy, and the captain justified in punishing for its infraction; that they regretted it was not more generally adopted—and at all events adhered to by the *captains themselves*.'

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*Fashionable Religion.*—A French gentleman, equally tenacious of his character for gallantry and devotion, went to hear mass at the chapel of a favorite saint at Paris; when he came there, he found repairs were doing in the building which prevented the celebration. To show that he had not been defective in his duty and attentions, he pulled out a richly decorated pocket book, and walking with great gravity and many genuflexions up the aisle, very carefully placed a card of his name upon the principal altar.

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A little Pennsylvania paper (The Village Record) gives an account of a gigantic sunflower, which it calls "the *Anak* of annual plants." This is one of the numerous instances of bad taste and pedantry on the part of those rural Addisons. So they called a spirited rat the other day, "the Leonidas of rats." The learned pig they call "the Scaliger of Swine." Mr. Webster is "the Cicero of the East," and Mr. Clay "the Hortensius of the West." *Noah.*